苦竹亚族的修订

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一、前 言

苦竹亚族(Pleioblastinae Keng & Keng f.)为耿以礼教授父子于 1957 年发表的裸 名^[6],继之于 1959 年^[7]在禾本科图说中有中文描述;在其下包括有茶秆竹属(Pseudosasa Makino)、苦竹属(Pleioblastus Nakai)与短穗竹属(Brachstachyum Keng)三个属。这三个属虽然都分布于东亚,但从花序形态特征或地下茎类型上均可分为两大类。因此,除属的分类系统位置应作修订外,同时在属下也有应修改与补充的地方。此外,我们在研究过程中发现的一些新分类群,也在本文中有关属下发表。

二、各属的修订与补充

(一) 短穗竹属 Brachystachyum Keng

耿以礼教授发表短穗竹属^[6],仅记载有一种短穗竹 [B. densiflorum (Rendle) Keng],分布于江苏及浙江^[3,6];现在发现安徽、湖北、江西、广东等省也有分布。 因其密集短缩的花序下有苞片,苞片对面有原叶,应从青篱竹族(Arundinarieae Steud.)的苦竹亚族中移出归人倭竹族(Shibataceae Nakai)中。 有人说^[1]它的花序短缩似业平竹属(Semiarundinaria Nakai),可以归入业平竹属内。但是它与业平竹属还是有很大区别,主要是鳞被可有 4 数;分枝直立上举,均很短,近等长;箨鞘早落等^[5]。1925 年 T. Nakai^[15] 曾将短穗竹组合入拐棍竹属(Fargesia</sup> Franch.)但无论地下茎或花序,这两属都非同一类型,归入一属显然是不恰当的。从短穗竹属鳞被可有 4 枚的特征看,它比业平竹属原始。目前,除短穗竹外又发现下列一新变种。

1. 毛环短穗竹 新变种

Brachystachyum densiflorum (Rendle) Keng var. villosum S. L. Chen & C. Y. Yao, var. nov.

A typo vaginis culmi villosis, ad basin pilis fulvis barbatis praesertim recedit.

Zhejiang (浙江): Hangzhou (杭州), Hangzhou Botanic Garden (杭州植物园), May 3. 1981, S. L. Chen et G. Y. Sheng (陈守良及盛国英) 8104 (Typus, JSB), 8124.

与原变种的主要区别为箨鞘基部有一圈黄棕色毛。

(二) 茶秆竹屬 Pseudosasa Mikino

T. Makino^[127] 于 1920 年发表此属时仅为一裸名,引有 3 种;以后 T. Nakai^[15] 于 1925年正式发表时引有 4 种; 1928 年 T. Makino^[13] 又补写了记载,引有 7 种; 1933 年 T.

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Nakai^[16] 讨论茶秆竹属时,纠正了过去研究的一些错误,明确了茶秆竹属的特征;这些特征与我国一些茶秆竹类相似,即"地下茎复轴型,秆环平,主秆中下部每节 1—3 分枝,分枝每节小枝单生,鳞被 3,雄蕊通常 3,很少 4,柱头 3,"这样,禾本科图说中的毛花茶秆竹[Pseudosasa pubiflora (Keng) Keng f.] 柱头二数,应由本属中移出。有的竹类分类学者认为茶秆竹 [Pseudosasa amabilis (McClure) Keng f.] 应归人青篱竹属 (Arundinaria Michaux)^[2];但经过对中国散生竹数量分类研究^[5]结果表明,茶秆竹靠近箬竹属 (Indocalamus Nakai),在赤竹亚族内距青篱竹属^[11]较远,而青篱竹属是靠近苦竹属^[5];因此,茶秆竹属应从苦竹亚族中移出,而归入赤竹亚族。同时通过研究还发现下列 2 新种及 1 新变种。

1. 纤细茶秆竹 新种 图 1

Pseudosasa gracilis S. L. Chen & G. Y. Sheng, sp. nov.

Species P. amabili (McClure) Keng f. affinis, sed differt culmis gracilioribus, circ. 4 mm diam.; vaginis culmi glabris, laminis late ovato-lanceolatis earum vaginam subaequantibus; et laminis foliorum infra glabris viridibus sed prope margines glaucis et secus nervos medios hirsutulis.

Rhizomata leptomorpha. Culmi erecti circ. 1.6 m alti 4mm diam. non farinosi infra nodos retrorso-piloselli, medulla cycloformi spongiosa. Internodia ad 24 cm longa, teretia, nodis
non prominentibus. Rami 2—3 in quoque nodo. Vaginae culmi subpersistentes subcoriaceae
dorso lucidae subglabrae vel leviter puberulae sed margines versus retrorso-tomentosae et marginibus dense ciliatae; auriculis obscuris, sed setis oralibus usque ad 8 mm longis; ligulis brevissimis; laminis rectis subchartaceis late ovato-lanceolatis, apice longe acuminatis utrinque glabris
sed marginibus brevi-ciliatis, earum vaginam subaequantibus non tessellatis. Rami 6—10 cm
longi. Folia 2—3 in quoque ramulo, vaginis foliorum 2.5—3.5 cm longis dorso dense pilosis,
margine dense ciliatis; auriculis nullis sed setis oralibus usque ad 1.4 cm longis, pilis rectis vel
leviter flexuosis; ligulis 0.5—1.5mm altis; laminis lanceolatis vel angustelanceolatis. 14—19cm
longis 1.2—1.7cm latis apice acuminatis basi cuneatis, nervis secundariis 6—7-jugis, ad paginam superiorem viridem secus nervos medios pubescentes inferiorem glabram sed ad partim
pallidam hirsutam, paulo tessellatis. Inflorescentia incognita. Turiones Aprili germinantes.

Hunan (湖南): Yizhang (宜章), May 6. 1977, Z. P. Wang et al. (王正平等) 77004 (Typus, JSB).

近似茶秆竹,但秆较纤细,直径约4毫米;箨鞘无毛,箨片宽卵状披针形,几等长于其 箨鞘;叶片背面无毛,绿色,但近边缘粉绿色或沿主脉有毛可以区别。

2. 近实心茶秆竹 箭竹子(湖南) 新种 图 2

Pseudosasa subsolida S. L. Chen & G. Y. Sheng, sp. nov.

Species P. cantori (Munro) Keng f. affinis, sed differt culmis subsolidis, vaginis culmi dorso obscure maculatis; auriculis minimis vel nullis setis oralibus brevioribus; vaginis foliorum dorso pubescentibus et laminis foliorum infra dorso tomentosis nervis secundaris 5—6-jugis.

Rhizomata leptomorpha. Culmi erecti circ. 2.5 m alti, 5—12 mm diam. subsolidi, 14—

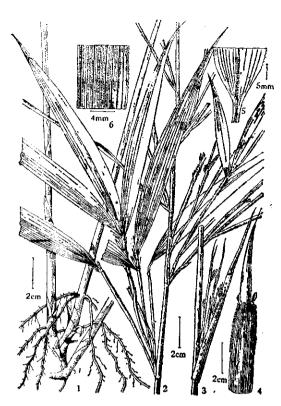


图 1 纤细茶秆竹 *Pseudosasa gracilis* S. L. Chen & G. Y. Sheng

1.植株下部和地下茎; 2.植株分枝部分,示分枝和叶片; 3.部分嫩枝; 4.箨鞘、箨耳、襚毛和箨片放大; 5.叶片上面基部,示沿主脉及下部的毛; 6.部分叶片的背面。(史潤清绘)

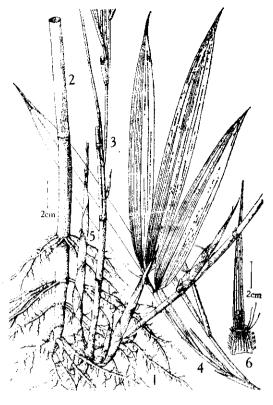


图 2 近实心茶秆竹 P. Subsolida S. L. Chen & G. Y. Sheng

1.植株下部和地下茎; 2.植株下部的秆,示 髓部实心; 3.植株秆、分枝及小枝; 4.小 枝和叶片; 5.笋; 6.箨鞘上部示箨耳、襚 毛和箨舌。(史滑清绘)

16-nodes. Internodia 18—30 cm longa, teretia sed prope basin leviter sulcata; intranodia 6—7 mm longa, nodis non prominentibus. Rami 1—3 in quoque nodo. Vaginae culmi chartaceae fulvae dorso glabrae obscure maculatae striatae margine dense ciliatae; auriculis pusillis, setis oralibus rectis deciduis; ligulis arcuatis dorso scabridis margine breviciliatis; laminis superioribus rectis inferioribus reflexis. Folia 6—7 in quoque ramulo; vaginis foliorum 4—8 cm longis, dorso pubescentibus et laxe retrorso-hispidis, pilis deciduis, margine dense ciliatis; auriculis obscuris sed setis raris breviusculis; laminis oblongo-lanceolatis 15—20(—23) cm longis 1.2—2.3 (2.7) cm latis apice acuminatis basi rotundatis, nervis secundariis 5—6-jugis, ad paginam superiorem viridissimam glabram sed ad basin puberulam inferiorem pallide viridi-flavam dense puberulam, nervulis transversis supra obscuris; petiolo circ. 2 mm longo. Inflorescentia incognita. Turiones Aprili germinantes.

Hunan (湖南): Yiyang (益阳), Aprile 7. 1978, L. H. Liu (刘林翰) 06909 (Typus, JSB)

本种近托竹,但秆近实心;箨鞘背部有斑纹,无箨耳或箨耳很小;叶鞘及叶片背部有柔

毛,叶片背面的毛较密,有5-6对侧脉等特征可以区别。

3. 薄箨茶秆竹 新变种

Pseudosasa amabilis (McClure) Keng f. var. tenuis S. L. Chen & G. Y. Sheng, var. nov.

A typo differt vaginis culmorum subglabris, tenuioribus et earum ligulis brevioribus margine pilis brevioribus ciliatis.

Fujian (福建): Sanming (三明), C. Y. Yao et al. (姚昌豫等) 76074 (Typus, JSB). 与原变种的主要区别为箨鞘近无毛,质较薄;箨舌较短等。

(三) 苦竹鳳 Pleioblastus Nakai

T. Nakai^[15] 1925 年发表此属时认为是合轴型,报道有 7 种(包括大明竹 P. gramineus Nakai),未指定模式种;以后他于 1942 年^[17]又发表了 Nipponocalamus Nakai,指定模式种为川竹 [N. simoni (Carr.) Nakai],强调地下茎是单轴型。事实上,上海植物园生长多年的大明竹并非合轴型而是复轴型,它可以有延伸的地下茎,而川竹 [P. simoni (Carr.) Nakai] 也并非是单轴型,也是复轴型;不过前者密集丛生群比后者大些,从地面上看前者貌似丛生,后者似散生,但地下茎均为复轴型。因此 G. Koidzumi^[9,10] 与 G. Murata^[14] 均先后在《植物分类地理》上将 T. Nakai 的两个属合并成一个属,分成两组或两个亚属,这样的处理是比较合理的,同时我们发现《禾本科图说》中有些错误种类应予纠正,如射毛苦竹 [P. actinotrichus (Merr. 7 Chun) Keng f.] 应是射毛悬竹^[4] [Ampelocalamus actinotrichus (Merr. & Chen) S. L. Chen, T. H. Wen & G. Y. Sheng],长花苦竹 [P. dolichanthus (Keng) Keng f.]应是唐竹[Sinobambusa tootsik (Sieb.) Makino],除此以外,在本属内还发现下列 6 新种及 3 新变种。同时认为本属的模式种应是大明竹 (P. gramineus Nakai).

1. 高舌苦竹 新种 图 3

Pleioblastus altiligulatus S. L. Chen & S. Y. Chen, sp. nov.

Haec species P. amaro (Keng) Keng f. affinis, sed a qua vaginis culmi glabris, ligulis vaginae ad 3 mm altis et laminis foliorum infra viridulis dense puberulis differt.

Rhizomata leptomorpha. Culmi 2—3 m alti, 1—1.5 cm diam. virides pruinosi glabri. Internodia ad 24 cm longa, nodis prominentibus. Rami 3—5 in quoque nodo. Vaginae culmi persistentes virides subcoriaceaevel chartaceae glabrae sed margine ciliatae, auriculis nullis; ligulis circ. 3 mm altis, pruinosis violeis; laminis lanceolatis pendentibus viridibus sed margine et apice purpurascentibus. Folia 2—3 in quoque ramulo, vaginis foliorum persistentibus; auriculis nullis; ligulis circ. 3 mm latis; laminis lanceolatis 12—14cm longis 1.4—1.9 cm latis supra viridissimis infra viridulis dense puberulis, nervis secundariis 5—6-jugis. Turiones Aprili germinantes.

Zhejiang (浙江): qingyuan (庆元), Hushan (湖山), alt. 700 m, S. Y. Chen et al. (陈绍云等) 78007。(Typus, HZBG).

靠近苦竹,但箨鞘无毛,箨舌高达 3 毫米,叶片下面淡绿色且密生柔毛等特征可以区别。

2. 杭州苦竹 新变种 图 4

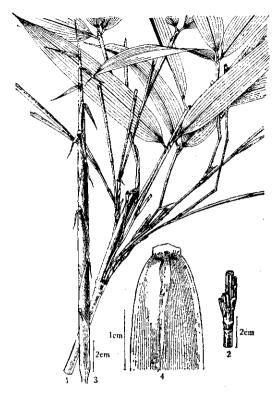


图 3 高舌苦竹 Pleioblastus altiligulatus S. L. Chen & S. Y. Chen

1. 秆之一部,示枝、分枝及叶片; 2. 部分秆,示秆节及分枝; 3. 笋; 4. 箨鞘,示箨舌和箨片。(陈荣道绘)



图 4 杭州苦竹 P. amarus (Keng) Keng f. varhangzhouensis S. L. Chen & S. Y. Chen

1. 新杆节间,示秆箨; 2. 老秆上部,示秆节、分枝、小 枝和叶片; 3. 笋,示箨片。(陈荣道绘)

Pleioblastus amarus (Keng) Keng f. var. hangzhouensis S. L. Chen & S. Y. Chen, var. nov.

A typo differt culmis glabris et haud farinosis; vaginis culmi viridibus vel violascentibus vernicosis haud punctatis pruinosisque; auriculis vaginarum nullis et laminis vaginae linearilanceolatis.

Zhejiang (浙江): Hangzhou (杭州), May 13. 1978; S. Y. Chen et al. (陈绍云等) 78030 (Typus, HZBG).

与原变种的主要区别为秆光滑无污粉; 箨鞘绿色或绿带紫色, 有光泽, 无粉无斑纹, 无箨耳, 且箨片为线状披针形等。

3. 华丝竹 利世竹(浙江云和) 新种 图 5

Pleioblastus intermedius S. Y. Chen, sp. nov.

Species vaginis livido-viridibus pilis purpureis setigeris, ligulis foliorum circ. 5 mm altis, apice mucronatis membranaceis valde insignis.

Rhizomata leptomorpha. Culmi erecti 3-4 m alti 1-2 cm diam. virides dense farinosi superne hirtuli demum viridissimi vel viridi-flavi glabri sed nigro-farinosi. Internodia usque

21—22 cm longa, nodis prominentibus. Rami 3—5 in quoque nodo. Vaginae culmi coriaceae virides sed margine deustae laxe ciliatae pilis purpuratis hirsutae subpersistentes, ita nodi culmorum vetustorum saepe ob vaginas emortuas fibrosi; auriculis et setis oralibus saepe nullis; ligulis emarginatis vel curvatis dorso farinaceis; laminis lanceolatis patentibus vel leviter reflexis. Folia 3—4 usque ad 8 in quoque ramulo; vaginis foliorum persistentibus; auriculis falcatis deciduis ad margines setis oralibus purpureis 3 mm longis radiatis; ligulis apice mucronatis ad 5 mm longis membranaceis; laminis laceolatis 13—23 cm longis 2.5—3.2 cm latis supra viridissimis glabris infra viridi-flavis albo-puberulis, nervis secundariis 7—8-jugis. Turiones Aprili germinantes.

Zhejiang (浙江): Hangzhou (杭州), S. Y. Chen et al. (陈绍云等) 78035 (Typus, HZBG).

本种箨鞘上有紫色刺毛;叶舌尖凸状,高达5毫米等特征均较特殊。

4. **巨县苦竹** 新种 图 6

Pleioblastus juxianensis T. H. Wen, C. Y. Yao & S. Y. Chen, sp. nov.

P. amaro (Keng) Keng f. affinis, sed a qua internodiis culmorum bievioribus, auriculis vaginarum culmorum foliorumque lunatis setis oralibus exhibentibus differt.

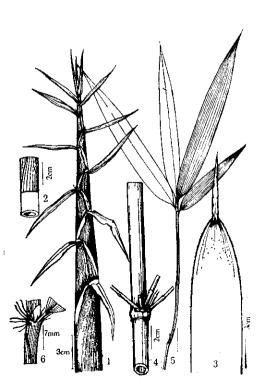


图 5 华丝竹 Pleioblastus intermedius S. Y. Chen 1.等; 2.部分幼秆,示幼秆无毛; 3.箨鞘; 4. 一段秆,示秆节及分枝; 5.小枝和叶片; 6.叶 鞘上部,示叶舌、叶耳和繸毛。(何冬泉绘)

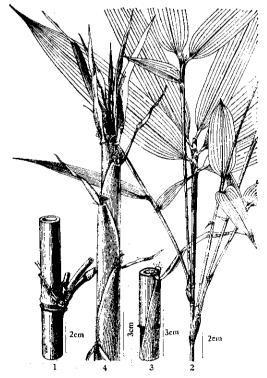


图 6 巨县苦竹 P. juxianensis S. Y. Chen I. 一段秆, 示秆节和分枝; 2. 小枝, 示二级分枝和叶片排列; 3. 一段嫩秆, 示箨鞘上部和基部; 4. 笋上部。(陈荣道绘)

Rhizomata leptomorpha. Culmi erecti 1.7—3 m alti, 1—3 cm diam. subsolidi virides leviter pruinosi sed infra nodos dense pruinosi glabri. Internodia 20—28 cm longa, nodis prominentibus. Rami 5 in quoque nodo. Vaginae culmi subpersistentes virides superne glabrae pruinosae sed ad basin pilis brunneis deciduis breviter barbatae margine deusto-ciliatae; auriculis lunatis viridibus, setis oralibus deustis conspicuis; ligulis truncatis viridulis demum deustis pruinosis; laminis viridibus lanceolatis reflexis. Folia 3—5 in quoque ramulo; vaginis foliorum lubricis glabrisque; auriculis lunatis, setis oralibus deustis; ligulis curvatis pruinosis circ. 5mm altis margine ciliolatis; laminis lanceolatis 12—16 cm longis 2.3—2.6 cm latis, nervis secundariis 6—7-jugis. Turones Maio germinantes.

Zhejiang (浙江): Ju Xian (巨县), May 18. 1977, S. Y. Chen et al. (陈绍云等) 79065 (Typus, HZBG).

靠近苦竹;但秆节间较短,叶鞘口毛很明显等特征有区别。

5. 硬头苦竹 新种 图 7

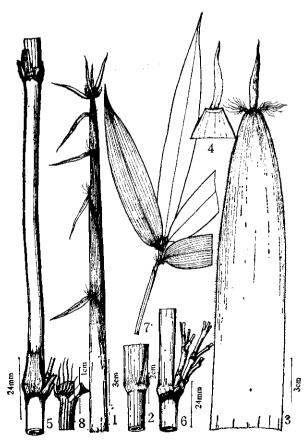


图 7 硬头苦竹 pleioblastus longifimbriatus S. Y. Chen

1.等; 2.一段幼秆; 3. 筹鞘背面; 4. 箨鞘上部,腹面; 5. 秆节间,示分枝和部分宿存筹鞘; 6. 一段秆,示秆节和分枝; 7. 一部小枝,示叶片; 8. 叶鞘上部,示叶舌、叶耳和纖毛。(何冬泉绘)

Pleioblastus longifimbriatus S. Y. Chen, sp. nov.

Species medullis culmorum spongiosis auriculis vaginarum culmorum anguste falcatis margine fimbriis 1—1.5 cm longis radiatis actinopiliferis; auriculis foliorum variabilibus margine fimbriis 8—10 mm longis fimbriatis valde insignis.

Rhizomata leptomorpha. Culmi erecti 3—4 m alti circ. 1.5 cm diam. virides laxe purpurato-puncticulati et pruinosi glabri demum viridissimi nigro-pruinosi, medullis spongiosis. Internodia 29—42 cm longa, nodis prominentibus. Vagina culmi subpersistens coriacea circ. 1/2 internodia aequans viridis demum citrina pruinosa demum extinctoria glabra sed margine breviter brunneo-ciliata; auriculis viridissimis anguste falcatis setis oralibus purpureis radiatis 1—1.5 cm longis; ligulis truncatis 0.5—1 mm altis puberulis; laminis lanceolatis viridulis reflexis. Folia 4—6 in quoque ramalo; auriculis variis; ligulis leviter curvatis; laminis subchartaceis elliptico-lanceolatis 10—13.5 cm longis 2—2.8 cm latis, nervis secundariis 5—7-jugis. Turiones Maio-Junio germinantes.

Zhejiang (浙江): Hangzhou (杭州), S. Y. Chen et al. (陈绍云等) 78045 (Typus, HZBG).

本种主要特征为秆髓部棉絮状;箨耳窄镰刀形,耳缘有长达 1—1.5 厘米放射状毛;叶耳形状多变,耳缘有长 8—10 毫米的縫毛。

6. 实心苦竹 新种 图 8

Pleioblastus solidus S. Y. Chen, sp. nov.

Pl. amaro (Keng) Keng f. affinis, sed a qua culmis primo hirtellis, internodis culmi solidis or subsolidis; nodis culmorum valde inflatis; auriculis vaginarum falcatis margine fimbriatis differt.

Rhizomata leptomorpha. Culmi erecti 4—5 m alti 1.5—2 cm diam. viridi-flavi primo hirtelli et pruinati. Internodia 24—33 cm longa, nodis inflatis, infra nodos nigro-pruinata. Rami 5 in quoque nodo, primarii crassi. Vaginae culmi subpersistentes viridulae pilis albis deciduis hirsutulae leviter pruinatae; auriculis falcatis, setis oralibus flavido-bruneis; ligulis truncatis viridi-flavis. Folia 2—3 in quoque ramulo. Vaginis foliorum glabris; auriculis et setis oralibus nullis vel subnullis; ligulis leviter curvatis; laminis anguste lanceolatis 11—18cm longis 1.7—2.1 cm latis infra leviter puberulis, nervis secundariis 5—7-jugis, nervulis transversis conspicuis. Inflorescentia incognita. Turiones Junio germinontes.

Zhejiang (浙江): Yunhe (云和), S. Y. Chen et al. (陈绍云等) 78015, April 29. 1978, (Typus, HZBG).

靠近苦竹;但秆实心或近实心,节很隆起,幼秆有毛; 箨耳镰刀形,耳缘綫毛明显等特征有别。

7. **官兴苦竹** 新种 图 9

Pleioblastus yixingensis S. L. Chen & S. Y. Chen, sp. nov.

P. amaro (Keng) Keng f. affinis, sed a qua internodiis culmi brevioribus et auriculis vaginarum lunato-falcatis, setis oralibus conspicuis puniceis differt.

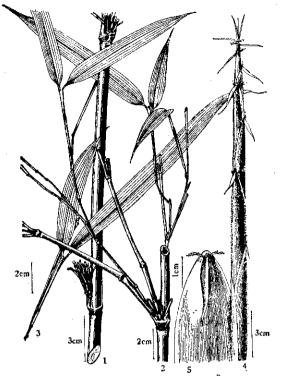


图 8 实心苦竹 P. Solidus S. Y. Chen

1.一段秆,示髓部实心; 2.一段秆,示秆节、分枝和 二级分枝; 3.小枝,示叶片; 4.笋; 5.箨鞘上部, 示箨舌、箨耳和箨片。(陈荣道绘)

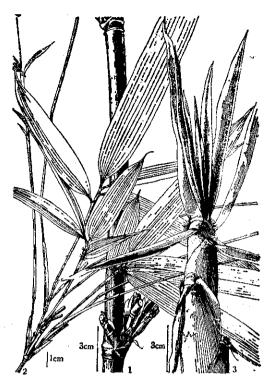


图 9 宜兴苦竹 Pleioblastus yixingensis S. L. Chen & S. Y. Chen

1.一段秆,示秆节和分枝; 2.小枝,示二 级分枝及叶片; 3.笋。(陈荣道绘)

Rhizomata leptomorpha. Culmi erecti 3—5 m alti 1.2—2 cm diam. viridi-flavi glabrį dense pruinosi demum viridi-flavi furvo-pruinosi. Internodia 17—18 cm longa, nodis inflatis, intranodia 5 mm longa. Rami 3—5 in quoque nodo. Vaginae culmi subpersistentes virides demum flavo-virentes, apice deustae subcoriaceae dense deciduo-pruinosae purpureo-hirtulae margine puniceo-ciliatae; auriculis lunato-falcatis puniceis, setis oralibus 0.5—1 cm longis; ligulis emarginatis 4—5 mm altis dense pruinosis; laminis lanceolatis patentibus vel reflexis supra viridi-purpuratis puberulis infra purpureo-viridibus leviter puberulis. Folia 3—5 in quoque ramulo; vaginis foliorum glabris; auriculis variis, setis oralibus stramineis vel purpurinis radiatis; ligulis circ. 0.3 mm altis, membranaceis dense pruinosis; laminis lanceolatis 13.5—20 cm longis 2—2.7 cm latis supra viridibus glabris infra viridulis scabrosis secus nervos medios albopilosis margine denticulatis, nervis secundariis 6—7-jugis. Turiones Maio germinantes.

Zhejiang (浙江): Hangzhou (杭州), Chen Shao-yun et al. (陈绍云等) 78027. (Typus, HZBG).

Jiangsu (江苏): Yixing (宜兴), May, 1975, Chen Shao-yun (陈绍云) 靠近苦竹,但秆节间较短,箨耳新月状镰刀形,耳缘有明显红紫色繸毛等特征而不同。

8. 光箨苦竹 新变种

Pleioblastus amarus (Keng) Keng f. var. subglabratus S. Y. Chen, var. nov.

A typo differt vaginis culmorum glabris leviter pruinosis mox deficientibus et laminis foliorum usque ad 26cm longis 4.9 cm latis.

Zhejiang (浙江): Ju Xian (巨县), Chen Shao-yun (陈绍云) 79064 (Typus, HZBG). 与原变种的主要区别为箨鞘无毛,稍有粉,粉易落;叶片长达 26 厘米,宽 4.9 厘米等特征。

9. 垂枝苦竹 新变种

Pleioblastus amarus (Keng) Keng f. var. pendulifolius S. Y. Chen, var. nov.

A typo differt ramis foliisque pendulis, vaginis culmi non pruinosis et ligulis earum concavo-truncatis.

Zhejiang (浙江): Hangzhou (杭州) Chen Shao-yun et al. (陈绍云等) 78031 (Typus, HZBG)

与原变种的主要区别为具叶小枝下垂;箨鞘无粉以及箨舌凹截形等特征。

三、结 论

通过研究对耿以礼教授父子所建立的苦竹亚族中的问题及其所包含三个属在当前竹亚科中的系统位置似可得出如下结论:

- 1.短穗竹属 (Brachystachyum Keng) 因其密集短缩的苞片內有原叶应由苦竹亚族移人倭竹族 (Shibataeeae Nakai) 內。
- 2. 茶秆竹属在数学分类的树系图上^[5]显示出与箬竹属(Indocalamus Nakai)靠近,应由苦竹亚族移入青篱竹族(Arundinarieae Steud.)中的赤竹亚族(Sasinae Keng f.)内。
- 3. 苦竹属中的少数种类如射毛苦竹 [Pleioblastus actinotrichus (Merr. & Chun) Keng f.] 应是射毛悬竹^[5] [Ampelocalamus actinotrichus (Merr. & Chun) S. L. Chen et al.] 应归入青篱竹族 (Arundinarieae Steud.) 中的筱竹亚族 (Thamnocalaminae Keng f.) 内,长花苦竹 [Pleioblastus dolichanthus (Keng) Keng f.] 应是唐竹 [Sinobambusa tootsik (Sieb.) Makino] 的异名; 禾本科图说中余留下的苦竹属种类仍留在苦竹属内,在亲缘上是靠近青篱竹属 (Arundinaria Michaux)^[11]。这样,按照 1978 年版国际植物命名法规,耿以礼教授父子的苦竹亚族便不能成立,除已分离出去的属种外,其留下部份所组成的苦竹亚族应是青篱竹族 (Arundinarieae Steud.) 中的青篱竹亚族 (Arundinariinae) 的异名,可以写成subtrib. Arundinariinae —— Subtrib. Pleioblastinae Keng & Keng f. [6,7] Clav. Gen. et Sp. Gram. Prim. Sin. Append, Nom. Syst. 1, 12, 153, 1957; Keng et al. Fl. Illustr. Plant. Pr. Sin. 29—39, 1959, nom. semind., pro. parte, syn. nov.

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A REVISION OF SUBTRIBE PLEIOBLASTINAE KENG & KENG F.

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Abstract

This paper deals with the taxa of tribe Arundinarieae Steud. subtribe Pleiobalastinae Keng and Keng f. which comprised three genera (Pseudosasa Makino, Pleioblastus Nakai and Brachystachyum Keng) when it was established in 1957. With the analysis of morphological characters and geographical distribution, a number of revisions connected with the taxon are made as follows:

- (1) Genus Brachystachyum Keng is transferred to the tribe Shibataeeae Nakai according to its false inflorescence.
- (2) Genus *Pseudosasa* Makino is transferred to subtribe *Sasinae* Keng f. according to our study on the numerical taxonomic method.
- (3) Some species of *Pleioblastus* Nakai established by Keng and Keng f. should be revised. *Pleioblastus actinotrichus* (Merr. and Chun) Keng f. should be *Ampelocalamus actinotrichus* (Merr. and Chun) S. L. Chen, T. H. Wen and G. Y. Sheng in subtribe *Thamnocalaminae* Keng f.; *Pleioblastus dolichanthus* (Keng) Keng f. is the synonym of *Sinobambusa tootsik* (Sieb.) Makino, belonging to tribe *Shibataeeae* Nakai. The rest species remain in this genus. Since the genus *Pleioblastus* is related to genus *Arundinaria* Michaux., subtribe *Pleioblastus* Keng and Keng f. does not seem to have a reason to be retained as a subtribe in tribe *Arundinarieae* Steud., according to the newest Code (1978). A part of it sho-

uld be a synonym of subtribe Arundinariinae and we may cite it as follows: Subtribe Arundinariinae——Subtribe Pleioblastinae Keng and Keng f. pro parte, syn. nov. The other parts of it should be transferred to other subtribes or tribes.

In addition, one new variety in *Branchystachyum*, two new species, one new variety in *Pseudosasa* and six new species, three new varieties in *Pleioblastus*, are described in this paper.

著名林学家、植物学家郑万钧教授逝世

我国著名林学家、植物学家郑万钧教授因病医治无效,于 1983 年 7 月 25 日在北京逝世,终年七十九岁。

郑万钧教授 1904 年 6 日 24 日生于江苏徐州,1923 年毕业于南京江苏第一农校,1924 年在东南大学任教,1925 年在南京任教,1929 年任中国科学社生物研究所研究员,1939 年赴法国都鲁斯大学森林研究所进修,获博士学位,1940 年任云南大学农学院教授兼云南植物研究所研究员、副所长,1944 年任中央大学农学院教授,1949 年任南京大学农学院教授,1952 年任南京林学院教授、院长,1962 年后任中国林业科学研究院副院长、院长、名誉院长、中国林学会第四届理事长,1955 年起任中国科学院学部委员。曾任本刊编委、副主编、顾问。曾先后任第三届全国人民代表大会代表,第四、五届全国政协委员,九三学社中央委员。

郑万钧教授学识渊博、造诣很深,成就卓著。他先后发表了 60 余篇(部)具有重要科学价值的论文和专著。他主编的《中国植物志》第七卷(裸子植物门),1982 年荣获中华人民共和国科学技术二等奖;他组织编写的《中国主要树种造林技术》,1980 年荣获林业部科学技术一等奖;他主编的《中国树木志》是一部科学巨著,是我国林业事业上的基本建设;他命名了包括与胡先骕教授联名命名的活化石——水杉在内的 100 个树木新种和三个新属。他还培养了许多科研和教育人才,他们已成为生产、科研教学中的骨干力量。

郑万钧教授有真才实学,学风严谨,工作孜孜不倦,谦虚谨慎,德高望重,他热爱党,热爱社会主义,为实现我国林业生产、科研的现代化呕心沥血,奋斗终身,作出了重大贡献。 本刊编委会

Obituary

Cheng Wan-chün, well-known Chinese botanist, senior professor, honorary president of Chinese Academy of Foresty passed away of illness in Bejing on 25th, July, 1983 at the age of 79.

The Editorial Board